

# **Computer with Acoustic Driver Built Into Acoustically Leaky Chassis**

## **Background and Summary of the Invention**

5 The present application relates to computers with built-in speaker systems, and particularly to single-user desktop computers.

### **Background: Computer-Based Audio**

10 The production of quality sound systems for computers has advanced significantly in recent years. Early personal computers typically had nothing more than a single, small acoustic driver used to produce a beep or series of single-frequency beeps to indicate system status upon startup. Typically, no additional sound producing circuitry was included. However, consumers demanded better audio performance. With recent advances in circuit miniaturization and audio engineering, sound cards capable of excellent sound reproduction are available for desktop computers.

### **Background: Computer Audio Requirements**

20 In the 1990s, multimedia systems for personal computers have been a very active area of competition between manufacturers. The consumer market strongly demands some sort of sound system, but is also very sensitive to cost.

25 The normal approach, as of 1998, is to ship a pair of small speakers which are connected to the computer chassis with short speaker cables. A disadvantage of using external speakers is that they force a user to find space on his desktop for them. The present inventors have recognized that it would be highly desirable to provide an economical internal high-quality "default" speaker system onto which additional component speakers can be added if desired.

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on considerations of electrical/acoustical engineering and physics, but also requires knowledge of psychoacoustics, i.e. how sound is perceived by listeners.

One of the parameters of psychoacoustics is spatial impression. Spatial impression is a term used to in acoustics to define a listener's perception of fullness, width, and impression of being in a three-dimensional space. A listener's perception of the size of a room is influenced by the relationship between direct and indirect (reflected) sound. When a sound is generated in the room, the listener will first hear the sound via the most direct path from the source. Shortly thereafter, the listener will hear the reflections of the sound from surfaces such as walls or ceilings.

Human listeners will assess the size of the space they are in by listening to laterally reflected sound which accompanies a sound signal. A more roomy spatial impression is welcome to many listeners. Thus, in a loudspeaker system it is desirable to have some sound transmission paths which reach the ears of the listener with a certain amount of delay (e.g. 10-60 milliseconds) as compared with the direct transmission path. This delay will give the impression of a spacious listening room by broadening the soundstage, and also by giving the illusion of pushing the sound beyond the physical location of the speakers, even if the listener is listening in a room which is very small.

Another peculiarity of spatial impression is that low frequencies (below 500 Hz) have a disproportionately greater effect on spatial impression than frequencies above 500 Hz. However, it is not easy to produce low frequencies at an acceptable power level with a small speaker system.

To increase spatial impression, the ratio of laterally reflected energy to directly transmitted energy can be increased: the higher this ratio, the greater the spatial impression. An extreme case of this is found in a symphony concert hall, where most sound has



ed in a constant magnetic field. The current through the coil interacts with the magnetic field to generate a force, which makes the coil and diaphragm oscillate according to the current variations through the coil. Motion of the diaphragm will generate two  
5 acoustic outputs: a frontwave output from one side of the moving diaphragm, and a backwave output from the other side.

One fundamental decision in a loudspeaker design is what to do with the backwave so that it will not interfere with the sound of the frontwave. A classic solution is to completely swallow the  
10 backwave in the confines of a sealed enclosure; this is known as an "acoustic suspension" speaker. Another popular solution is to route some of the bass backwaves back toward the listening area through a vent. This is known as a "bass reflex" design. Still another method is to use a passive radiator, or a "drone" driver, which  
15 passively vibrates with energy from inside the cabinet, not with direct signal from the crossover. All these methods have advantages, especially if the drivers and enclosures are carefully designed.

The response of an assembled loudspeaker is normally quite different from that of an individual driver standing alone (a free-space driver). With a normal free-space driver there will be  
20 substantial cancellation at mid and lower frequencies because the back of the driver is approximately the same area as the front of the driver and is radiating at a phase which is exactly 180 degrees out of phase with the acoustic radiation from the front of the speaker. Thus a great deal of engineering effort has been put into designing  
25 speakers for optimal loading of the electromechanical driver to produce the desired response. For instance, in an acoustic suspension speaker, the driver is simply mounted in a closed box that provides capacitive loading and damping for the driver's motion. **Figure 4** shows a typical prior art acoustic suspension speaker. A  
30 driver **410** consisting essentially of a cone **420** and an electroacoustic transducer **430** is mounted in a sealed box **440**. The walls

of the box may be covered with an acoustic damping material 450. The arrangement shown in Figure 4 is power inefficient because the driver has to push against air in a sealed box, but it does reduce interference between frontside radiation and backside radiation.

5 Many other speakers use ports and acoustic loading elements which are tuned to include one or more resonances, with the ultimate objective of improving the speaker's power efficiency, linearity, and frequency range. However, a free-space speaker requires different techniques to achieve those objectives.

10 **Background: Wall-effect**

Spatial imaging is a great concern in audio technology. Spatial imaging can often be enhanced by bouncing audio signals off of reflective surfaces toward a listener such that there is a slight time delay between the reflected waves and waves beamed straight  
15 at the listener. These reflectors are generally rigid surfaces such as walls (hence the name wall-effect or corner-effect).

In many speaker systems, reflected waves are ignored in favor of the strategy of beaming the audio wave directly at a listener, resulting in a flat sound with no audio depth. Reflected audio waves  
20 from a musician's live performance add to the richness of the listening experience but these reflected waves are not present when an audio wave from a recording is beamed directly at the listener. Utilizing the wall-effect allows for a more "real-world" representation of sound because it simulates the reflected waves that would  
25 be present from a "live" event.

### **Background: Baffles**

A baffle can be thought of as a plane wall that does not allow sound to pass through it. Some speakers are commonly modeled as a piston (driver) placed in the center of such a plane wall so that the frontwave and backwave are separated by the plane wall. The effect of the baffle is to prevent front and backwaves from interfering with each other.

A finite baffle which extends around the driver over a minimum radius which is larger than the lowest wavelength of interest will have the practical effect of decoupling the frontwave and backwave. However, as the baffle radius around the driver becomes smaller in relation to a wavelength, interference between front and backwaves at that wavelength becomes greater.

An acoustic-suspension arrangement is sometimes referred to as an "infinite baffle," because the backwave is effectively eliminated. The acoustic-suspension solution comes at the cost of increased power consumption to overcome air compression in the sealed box.

An additional disadvantage of the sealed box is that increased thermal dissipation may be needed to offset heat caused by increased power consumption in the driver.

### **Background: Sound Image**

Distance perception is a fairly difficult area of psychoacoustics: see Blauert at 116-137. However, in the case where the loudspeakers are focused to produce an intensity maximum somewhere outside the listener's head (e.g. in front of the listener), the listener will often identify the spatial location of the intensity maximum as the apparent source of the sound. In such cases the intensity maximum will define the apparent origin of a "sound image." See Hartmann, "Sounds in space, sounds in your head, and sounds in between," PROCEEDINGS OF 1997 WORKSHOP ON APPLICATIONS OF SIGNAL PROCESSING TO AUDIO AND ACOUSTICS

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1 (1997); Komiyama et al., "Distance control of sound images by  
a two-dimensional loudspeaker array," 13 J. ACOUSTICAL SOC.  
JAPAN (E) 171 (1992); both of which are hereby incorporated by  
reference. (Such a sound image can be thought of as a very simple  
5 case of acoustic holography.)

One of the more subtle psychoacoustic criteria for sound  
reproduction arises from the existence of such sound images. If a  
sound image location is too close to the listener's position, many  
listeners will feel a psychological discomfort which is analogous to  
10 the discomfort felt when another person talks too close to one's  
face. Generally, a preferred location for the sound image relative  
to the listener is approximately 12-24 inches in front of the listener's  
face, with 18-24 inches being more desirable. A possible exception  
to this "comfortable distance" concept is with the use of head-  
15 phones, where an "inside the head effect" may be desirable.

#### **Background: Driver Design**

Audio scientists try to optimize drivers for the environment  
(such as free-space or baffled) in which they will be used. Typical  
design choices are coil size, magnetic gap, heat sinking, cone size,  
20 cone shape, overhang, and throw length. A driver designed for  
free-space operation generally will be engineered for a longer throw  
than one designed for use in an acoustic suspension box. A longer  
throw generates a larger volume-velocity to make up for sound  
cancellation due to interference between the frontwave and  
25 backwave. The throw of an acoustic suspension driver, on the other  
hand, is restricted due to air compression in the sealed box.

One drawback of using a speaker designed for sealed  
enclosures in an acoustically leaky chassis is that the voice coil will  
move outside the magnetic field (in other words, the coil has more  
30 excursion than it was designed to accommodate because the expected  
backside pressure is not present). This excess excursion will result



in harmonic distortion. Additionally, in comparison to speakers designed for free space operation, speakers designed for sealed boxes are generally 7 to 10 dB down when put in a leaky chassis.

### **Computer with Speaker in Acoustically Leaky Chassis**

5       The present application discloses a desktop computer model which has a driver mounted in the back side of the chassis. The chassis is acoustically a very leaky box, so the driver is designed as if it were a nearly freestanding driver. (That is, the driver is given a larger cone area and/or longer throw than would otherwise be  
10       required for a given sound pressure level at a given low-frequency limit.) Acoustic leakage through the front of the chassis helps to move the acoustic image forward by moving the intensity maximum forward.

15       The treatment of the box as being acoustically leaky means that the airflow required for thermal management has not been restricted. Because the budget for internal volume is fairly large, the driver can be large. A large cone size combined with the use of a long-throw driver permits the volume-velocity of the driver to be increased, thus increasing sound power at low frequencies.  
20       Treatment of the box as very leaky also means that no user changes or custom configurations will significantly disturb the expected acoustic environment.

25       The rear-firing speaker helps to keep the acoustic image moved somewhat to the rear, i.e. out of the user's face, and also helps to improve spatial ambience by increasing the ratio of reflected to direct sound. However, front-side leakiness of the box provides some acoustic emission toward the front, which is also advantageous.

Thus the present application teaches that the driver is preferably designed for operation in "free-space." This is a different direction of improvement than has been conventionally followed: previous attempts used a driver mounted within the computer while treating the computer box, or a sub-box inside the computer chassis, as a loudspeaker box. Instead, the present invention tolerates or even increases the acoustic leakiness of the computer chassis.

The present invention is most advantageous in nonportable small computer systems (e.g. desktop or minitower systems). Power efficiency and volume are less tightly constrained in desktop systems than in portable computers. An audio system that does not interfere with modularity, ease of chassis assembly, and ease of maintenance is an advantage in desktop systems.

A particular advantage of an acoustically leaky chassis with a back-mounted driver is that the acoustic transmission through the front of the computer will provide a deeper soundstage and more of an impression of depth to the user.

In an alternate (perhaps superior) embodiment, an audio system is comprised of an acoustically leaky computer chassis, an equalizer, electrical gain staging, and a driver designed for nearly free-space operation. The equalizer may have predetermined equalization stages designed to work with a free-space driver. Of course, as discussed above, the equalizer and electrical gain staging are not necessary to practice the invention in the preferred embodiment.

## Brief Description of the Drawings

The disclosed inventions will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, which show important sample embodiments of the invention and which are incorporated in the specification hereof by reference, wherein:

5       **Figure 1** shows a sample computer system according to the presently preferred embodiment.

10       **Figure 2** shows a block diagram of the electrical organization of a sample computer system according to the presently preferred embodiment.

**Figure 3** depicts an embodiment of the present invention utilizing the wall-effect.

**Figure 4** shows an acoustic suspension (sealed box) driver.

15       **Figure 5** shows an audio system, incorporating the present invention.

## Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

5 The numerous innovative teachings of the present application  
will be described with particular reference to the presently preferred  
embodiment. However, it should be understood that this class of  
10 embodiments provides only a few examples of the many advanta-  
geous uses of the innovative teachings herein. In general, state-  
ments made in the specification of the present application do not  
necessarily delimit any of the various claimed inventions. More-  
over, some statements may apply to some inventive features but not  
to others.

### Definitions:

Following are short definitions of the usual meanings of some  
of the technical terms which are used in the present application.  
(However, those of ordinary skill will recognize whether the context  
15 requires a different meaning.) Additional definitions can be found  
in the standard technical dictionaries and journals.

**Acoustic Impedance:** Quotient of the sound pressure at a surface  
by the volume-velocity through the surface. It is  
generally a complex quantity (having real and imagi-  
20 nary components) in the frequency domain.

**Acoustically Leaky Chassis:** A chassis that has an acoustic imped-  
ance magnitude less than half what it would have if  
sealed such that it would function as an acoustic  
suspension box.

25 **Backwave:** After a driver compresses air forward toward a listen-  
er, the cone direction of travel reverses and another  
longitudinal wave known as the backwave is fired in  
the opposite direction from the forward wave, 180  
degrees out of phase with the forward wave. One of  
30 the main functions of a conventional speaker enclosure



unit time.

### **Overview**

5 The present application discloses a desktop computer model which has a driver mounted in the back side of the chassis. The chassis is acoustically a very leaky box, so the driver is designed as if it were a free-space driver (using large cone area and long throw). In a preferred embodiment, the driver is a dynamic driver with eight millimeters of throw and a cone area of 90x50 millimeters. In the preferred embodiment, the driver is centered in the back of the box so that there is an equal left-right split, although not true stereo. The front of the box is normally somewhat acoustically leaky, and this helps to move the acoustic image forward. In future embodiments, it is contemplated that the front of the box may be made more leaky, e.g., by adding perforations or a grill.

15 By treating the chassis as acoustically leaky, the airflow required for thermal management has not been restricted. The budget for internal volume is fairly large so that the driver can be large. In fact, the use of a long-throw driver permits the volume-velocity of the driver to be increased. The treatment of the box as  
20 very leaky also means that no user changes or custom configurations will significantly disturb the expected acoustic environment.

The power budget for the preferred embodiment of this rear driver is 5 or 6 watts, but this is not critical. The driver is preferably mounted on rubber grommets, for mechanical isolation in the  
25 chassis. (This helps to avoid skipping in the disk drives).

The rear-firing speaker helps to keep the acoustic image moved somewhat to the rear, i.e. out of the user's face, and also helps to improve spatial ambience by increasing the ratio of reflected to direct sound. However, the leakiness of the chassis  
30 provides some acoustic emission toward the front, which is also advantageous.

### Sample Embodiment

Figure 1 shows a sample computer system according to the presently preferred embodiment. A rear view of computer system 100 shows a back panel 110 comprising a rear-firing acoustic driver designed for free-space operation 120, a power connector 130, a keyboard connector 140, a mouse connector 150, and a display connector 160. The driver 120 preferably has a  $Q_{TS}$  in the range of 0.65 to 0.8.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the electrical organization of a sample computer system according to the presently preferred embodiment. The computer system includes in this example: user input devices (e.g. keyboard 235 and mouse 240); at least one microprocessor 225 which is operatively connected to receive inputs from said input device, through an interface manager chip 230 (which also provides an interface to the various ports); a memory (e.g. flash or non-volatile memory 255 and RAM 260), which is accessible by the microprocessor; a data output device (e.g. display 250 and video display adapter card 245) which is connected to output data generated by the microprocessor 225; a magnetic disk drive 270 which is read-write accessible, through an interface unit 265, by the microprocessor 225; and a sound system comprising a sound circuit 295 driving a speaker system 297.

Optionally, of course, many other components can be included, and this configuration is not definitive by any means. For example, the computer may also include a CD-ROM drive 280 and floppy disk drive ("FDD") 275 which may interface to the disk interface controller 265. Additionally, L2 cache 285 may be added to speed data access from the disk drives to the microprocessor, and a PCMCIA 290 slot accommodates peripheral enhancements.

Figure 3 shows a top-down view of reflected sound path from a speaker system incorporating a driver mounted in the rear wall of





Amplifier 520, in the embodiment shown, is rated at 5 Watts RMS and designed to deliver clean audio output. An additional heatsink may be added to amplifier 520 to improve long term and transient performance.

5 Gain staging is the process of amplifying or attenuating an audio signal through audio circuitry (up to and including the driver 510) in each of the "stages" through which the signal passes. Its purpose is to avoid distorting the audio signal. Gain staging can be important in transforming driver 510, amplifier 520, equalizer  
10 530, and sound source 540 into a unified audio system. Gain staging allows compensation for the different input levels that are generated by different sound sources 540, such as CD-ROM players, wavetables, and speakerphones. With proper gain staging, amplifier 520 output is improved for all of the various sound  
15 sources 540, thereby allowing a listener to enjoy loud, clear, undistorted sound from driver 510.

According to a disclosed class of innovative embodiments, there is provided: A computer system comprising: a chassis that encloses at least one microprocessor connected to execute application  
20 software as selected by a user, said chassis having a rear wall which faces away from a user during normal use; and an electro-acoustic transducer mounted in said chassis; wherein said transducer is designed for free-space operation.

According to another disclosed class of innovative em-  
25 bodiments, there is provided: A computer system, comprising: at least one input device and at least one output device; a main system module which does not include said input and output devices, and which includes therein: at least one microprocessor which is operatively connected to detect inputs from said input device and to  
30 send data to said output device, and random-access memory which is connected to be read/write accessible by said microprocessor; a

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bus connected to said main system module, and having connections through which additional modules can communicate with said main system module; and said main system module being mounted in a chassis which has a rear wall which faces away from a user in normal use; and a driver mounted in said chassis; wherein said driver is a free-space driver.

According to another disclosed class of innovative embodiments, there is provided: A method of operating a computer system, comprising the steps of: (A) executing application software in one or more programmable processors which are contained within a chassis, said chassis having a rear wall that faces away from a user during normal use; and meanwhile (B) providing at least one audio output to power at least one driver mounted to said chassis, said driver being designed for free-space operation.

According to another disclosed class of innovative embodiments, there is provided: An audio system, comprising: an acoustically leaky computer chassis, having a rear wall; and a driver; wherein said chassis has an acoustic impedance magnitude, as seen by said driver, of less than half that of an acoustic suspension box of the same dimensions; and wherein said driver is mounted in said rear wall.

According to another disclosed class of innovative embodiments, there is provided: A speaker, comprising: a computer chassis; and a driver mounted to said chassis; wherein said driver has a throw length greater than ten percent of its minimum cone diameter.

### **Modifications and Variations**

As will be recognized by those skilled in the art, the innovative concepts described in the present application can be modified and varied over a tremendous range of applications, and accordingly the scope of patented subject matter is not limited by

any of the specific exemplary teachings given.

In one class of alternative embodiments it is contemplated that the front of the computer chassis is perforated to increase its acoustic leakiness, thereby moving the acoustic image forward.

5 Additional general background, which helps to show the knowledge of those skilled in the art regarding the system context, and of variations and options for implementations, may be found in the following publications, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. In particular, many details may be found in: Douglas J.

10 **Button, A Loudspeaker Motor Structure for Very High Power Handling and High Linear Excursion**, Journal of the Audio Engineering Society, vol. 36, no. 10, pp. 788-796 (October 1988); John Borwick, **Loudspeaker and Headphone Handbook**, Focal Press (1997); J. Ernest Benson, **The Theory and Design of**  
15 **Loudspeaker Enclosures**, (1993); David Weems, **Building Speaker Enclosures**, TAB Books (1984); Abraham Cohen, **Hi-Fi Loudspeakers and Enclosures**, Hayden Book Company (1968); and Martin Colloms, **High Performance Loudspeakers**, John Wiley & Sons (1980).

20 Although the preferred embodiment discloses a rear-firing speaker exploiting the wall-effect, the driver does not have to be located on the rear wall to take advantage of the wall-effect. Other locations, such as the right and/or left sides of the chassis, are possible alternatives.

25 Although the preferred embodiment discloses a driver centered in the back of the box so that there is an equal left-right split, the driver may be placed at any appropriate location in the chassis.

Although the preferred embodiment discloses a dynamic driver with eight millimeters of throw and a cone area of 90x50  
30 millimeters, it is obvious to one skilled in the art that drivers for free-space operation can be designed with other appropriate dimensions.

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